Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1825. [NO. 32.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500 (Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - -	is	$500
1	do	$300 (Family Coach) -	is	300
1	do	$250 (Gig) - -	is	250
1	do	$180 (do.) - -	is	180
1	do	$130 (do.) - -	is	130
2	do	$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is	200
2	do	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do	$20 (Bedsteads) -	is	40
3	do	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) -	is	30
1	do	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do	$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) -	is	60
10	do	$5 (Hats) - -	is	50
1	do	$4 (Candlestand) -	is	4
1	do	$3 (do) - -	is	3
20	do	$3 (do) - -	is	60
300	do	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - -	is	600
431	do	$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - -	is	431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

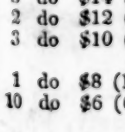
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.



ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of $10,000		10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.		$79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets,		$79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - - - -	$4
Half do. - - - - - - -	2
Quarter do. - - - - - - -	1

*** TICKETS and SHARES, in the above Lottery, for sale at the office of the *Catawba Journal*, where adventurers are invited to call, and secure a chance for $10,000, at the very low price of $4.

Valuable Books.

THE following Books, among many others, may be had at this Office, at reduced prices:

Johnson's Works, 12 v.	Davies' do
Smith's Wealth of Nations	Cunningham's do
	Mrs. Trimmer's do
Say's Political Economy	Meikle's Traveller
	Book of Com'n Prayer, elegantly bound
Modern Europe	Pocket Bibles
Ramsay's U. States	Phillipp's Evidence
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth	Newland on Contracts
Simond's Switzerland	New-York Digest
Barrington & Beaufoy on the North Pole	Espinasse on Evidence
	Philip on Indigestion
Latrobe's visit to S. Africa	Ewell's Medical Companion
Sketches of Florida	Bell's Operative Surgery
Koster's Travels	Simpson's Euclid
Watson's Philip the 2d and 3d	Gibson's Surveying
Marshall's Life Washington	Blair's Lectures
	Ainsworth's Dictionary, and a variety of Latin and English School Books
Public Characters, 1805	
Moore's Works	
Byron's do	
Edwards on the Affections	Morse's Gazetteer
	Joyce's Philosophy
Memoirs of Rev. Andrew Fuller	Jamieson's Logic
	Duncan's do
Life of Calvin	Small books for children
Simeon's Skeletons	
Saurin's Sermons	Quills, &c. &c. &c.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of *Cornwell & Nichols*, has been dissolved, by mutual consent.

WILLIAM CORNWELL,
GEORGE NICHOLS.

Charlotte, April 8, 1825. 3t32.

Cabinet Making.

THE above business will be carried on by the subscribers, at the house well known by the name of Mason's Old Tavern, in the town of Charlotte. They hope, by punctuality and attention to business, to meet with patronage. Applications by order or otherwise, will meet with prompt attention.

GEGRGE NICHOLS,
JOSEPH PRITCHARD.

April 25, 1825. 3t32

WILLIAM CORNWELL,

CABINET MAKER,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement which he has received, in his line of business, from the citizens of Charlotte, and his friends from the adjacent country, informs them, that since the dissolution of the firm of Cornwell & Nichols, he has received a handsome supply of the best materials for carrying on the above business, and assures his customers that he is now ready to supply them with any work of the following kind, viz: Mahogany or Black Walnut and Curled Maple Bureaus, Sideboards, Carved Settees, Tables, Bedsteads, Writing Desks, Cradles, and every other article in his line of business; which shall be completed with neatness and despatch. All kinds of Furniture carefully repaired, on the most reasonable terms.

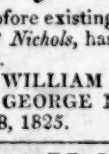
☞ All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment, at the market price, for work.

*** The subscriber would take an apprentice to the above business, of a steady, moral character; but none need apply except they can come well recommended.

WM. CORNWELL.

Charlotte, April 22, 1825. 3t32

Medical.



Drs. Henderson & Boyd

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE* for the village of Charlotte.

April 23, 1825 3t32

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Chrlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,
Treasurer of the Board Commissioners.

March 18, 1825.—25*

Notification.

THOSE that have standing accounts with me for work done in 1824 and previous, are hereby notified that unless they make payment or settlement between now and the May county court, their accounts will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, April 19, 1825. 3t32

Notice

To the Members of the County Committee.

THOSE gentlemen who have been appointed to represent the militia companies in the county of Mecklenburg, are requested to attend in the town of Charlotte, on the 20th day of May next. Business of importance will be proposed for their investigation.

HUGH PARKS.

April 22, 1825. 3t32

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, February Term, 1825.

Daniel Gallant vs. Thomas Miller. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of William Neely, Garnishee.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

TEST. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t35

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court,

Lewis' Adm'rs. vs. John Lewis. } Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters vs. William Douglass. } Original Attachment, levied on 5 negres, July, Sam, Frank, Jude and Mary.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

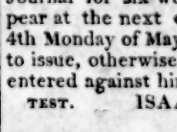
Notice.

WHEREAS my boy Solomon is frequently incapable of doing his business, by drinking spirits—this is to give notice, that I will prosecute any person in future who will give or sell him liquors, without an order from me.

C. ELMS.

April 24, 1825. 3t32

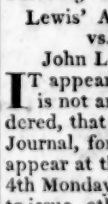
WILD MEDLEY,



WILL stand in Charlotte during the week of the Superior Court; and if sufficiently encouraged, will stand a part of his time, the remainder of the season, in Charlotte.

4t34 E. JENNINGS.

Runaway.



ABSCONDED from me, about the 5th day of March last, a bound boy, JOHN M'KINNIS, about 19 years old. Any person delivering said John to me, shall be entitled to ten cents reward. MARCUS T. C. KENNEDY.

April 28, 1825. 3t33

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

On the impropriety of indulging grief for the loss of near relations or particular friends.

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

It is impossible not to feel *severely* on such occasions, and often for a considerable period of time; *but to indulge in grief*, or to give way to despondency, ought not only to be avoided, but is in fact, *reprehensible*. It does no good to those who are gone, and may do much injury to the living. *We are not entitled*, indeed, thus to waste the strength and health given us for useful purposes. If it is "*a sin*" (as it is universally acknowledged to be) to put an end to our own lives by *violent means*, it is equally sinful to do so, by indulging grief, and thus slowly destroying that life, which ought to be dedicated to promote the happiness of our fellow-creatures, and to prepare ourselves for another and a better world. Besides, we do not know but it may have been fortunate for the friend we have lost, that he has quitted these sublunary scenes. He may now be enjoying the pleasures of eternity; whereas, if he was young, he might have fallen into temptations which might have proved fatal to his future peace and happiness in this world, and his eternal felicity hereafter.

If he was in middle age, he might have got into a state of health which would have rendered his existence, instead of a blessing, a source of misery to himself and his friends.

And if he was advanced in life, death is an event which, as Socrates well remarked,* instead of being a calamity, may prove the greatest good; for in old age, great evils are to be apprehended—as pain, sickness, decay of sight, decay of hearing, *perhaps decay of understanding*, and the fate of those who have escaped those evils, is not to be lamented.

In short, those who bear the loss of their friends with fortitude, or with pious resignation to the will of God, act more as becomes Christians, than those who give way to despondency, and thus disqualify themselves from continuing in that course of life to which they have been accustomed. How often, indeed, is our acting with resignation and fortitude essential for the interests, and the future prosperity of children, or of others who are connected with, or depend upon us? Let us resolve to imitate in such trying affliction, the exemplary conduct of David, "the man after God's own heart." When a favorite child became sick, while he remained alive, the affectionate parent fasted and wept in bitter anguish, saying, "Who can tell whether the Lord will be gracious to me, that the child may live." But no sooner had the child died, than he threw off his affliction and said—"Now he is dead, wherefore should I fast, can I bring him back again; I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."†

This answer of David's is considered to be the most heroic and the most philosophic of any recorded in history: furnishing at the same time the best lesson that ever was penned of all that is reasonable and religious in grief. J. S.

133, *George-street, Edinburgh,* 3*d November*, 1823.

* See Mitford's Greece, vol. 5, p. 152.
† 2 Samuel, chap. xii. v. 23.

From the Journal Inutile.

London.—The manner of knocking at the doors in this city designates the quality of the persons who present themselves: one stroke too little would be to degrade one's self, and one too many an usurpation, or ignorance.

One stroke only anounces the milk man, the coal man, a house servant, or a mendicant; it signifies *I should like to enter.*—*Two strokes* indicate the post boy, the bearer of visiting cards, or any other messenger; it denotes that he is in haste, and *it is necessary that I enter. Three strokes* denote the master or mistress of the house, or those who ordinarily frequent it, and says in an imperative tone, *Open. Four strokes*, rapidly repeated, announce a person of fashion, one degree below nobility, who has arrived in a carriage, it signifies *I wish to enter. Four strokes, twice repeated loudly*, announce My Lord, My lady, a Nabob, a Russian Prince, a German Baron, or some other extraordinary personage, it signifies *I do you much honor by calling upon you.* This manner of knocking is an universal practice. A servant who should strike one stroke less than belong to the rank or pretensions of his master, would be at once dismissed from his service. Truly, of all the ways of *making a noise in the world*, this is not the least absurd.

It is the custom among persons of the first rank in London, to add at the bottom of their invitation cards, the four initials, R. S. V. P. Many to whom these cards are addressed, are profoundly ignorant of the meaning of these letters. The lady of a baronet, who was in the habit of receiving such cards, was much puzzled to understand the meaning of these perplexing capitals. She resorted to her husband for an explanation, who had the mortification of not being able to give it to her. She called on her son, who, as he was considered a prodigy in College, was much dejected at not being able to solve the meaning of these mysterious letters. Recalling to his memory all that he had seen of the like in his books, he concluded that the meaning of R. S. was *Romanus Senatus*, and V. P. *Vox Populi*, but he was altogether unable to comprehend what the *Senate of Rome* and the *Voice of the People*, had, in common, with an invitation to a card party, or to take tea. They found, at length, a person competent to relieve my lady from her embarrassment, by informing her, that these four letters were the initials of four French words, *Reponse s'il vous plait*, (An answer, if you please.)

The *London New Monthly Magazine* contains a series of Letters from a British traveller in Canada, who visited also the United States. The subjoined extract is from the last of the letters.

"Those who have come from the American side of the Lakes, (who form the most industrious, enterprising, and successful of the settlers) possess all the equality of freemen, but none of the insolence of emancipated slaves. This difference of manners arises from a very obvious cause, though the extent of its effects is little credited in Europe—I mean the *universal* diffusion of education. It is this, more than any advantages of climate, of soil, or of political institutions, that gives the American an immeasurable superiority over the unenterprising Canadian. Intelligent and well educated men will doubtless be found in Canada, but the great mass of the inhabitants is evidently below the people of the Western Country. With the latter, no sooner is a settlement formed, even in the remotest districts, than the intelligent enterprise of the New-Englanders is awakened, and schools, academies, churches, courts of justice, arise as if by enchantment. Wherever land is cleared, or villages founded, are teachers, clergymen, lawyers, and merchants; they regularly follow, and mould the rude settlers into an organized community. In the most distant countries on the Wabash, the Illinois, and the Missouri, whenever I came to a settlement, even to a village of the smallest dimensions, I uniformly found the intelligence, arts, and civilization of Europe. If I called on the clergyman or lawyer, (and there is little ceremony in the Western woods,) I generally found a number of the Edinburg Review, or of the New Monthly Magazine, within two months after its publication in Europe. When nine hundred miles from Philadelphia, I met with an American edition of Anastasius, not more than 3 months after its first publication. I need scarcely add how much I was delighted with that inimitable work in such a situation, with the beautiful expanse of the Ohio and the majestic forest around me. But into Upper Canada the benefits of literature enter most tardily and imperfectly. While libraries were forming in almost every village on the American side of Lake Erie, the Canadian shore presented no symptoms of knowledge, no marks of improvement. On landing at a solitary log-hut on the banks of the Ohio, (in one of my wanderings,) I was surprised to find in the window an American edition of Richerand's Physiology. The house was as wretched as the inmates seemed miserably poor, yet a lame, sickly looking lad had nevertheless found the means of obtaining a small but select medical library. In Canada, the poor boy would have possessed neither the opportunity, nor the inclination to surmount natural defects by mental cultivation."

FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

On Thursday evening last the severest thunder storm of which the oldest citizens have any recollection was experienced, at this place, accompanied by torrents of rain, and vivid flashes of lightning; it continued about three hours, with unabated violence; several houses were struck, but received very little injury; among them was a small outstanding negro house belonging to Mr. John Doby, inhabited by several negroes, having a chimney in the centre; the lightning descended the two funnels, struck dead an aged and confidential servant, stunned two women and much injured a child; a boy that was a few paces from the house received a slight shock, but little injury. Mr. Doby's loss cannot be estimated in the death of his servant, as he was one of the most faithful that could possibly be collected from that class of people. The rain fell one inch and seven-eighths in an hour. *Southern Chronicle.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15.—By the packet ship Don Quixote, from Havre, regular files to the 15th ult. have been received. They contain no very interesting news.

The royal assent was given by commission, March 9th, to several bills—among which was the bill for the suppression of the Irish Unlawful Societies. This bill was to take effect from the 20th.

Col. J. H. Stanhope, brother of the Earl of Stanhope, who had been Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir John Moore, Gen. Graham, and the Duke of York, destroyed himself on the 5th of March, while in a temporary fit of insanity, by hanging himself by his suspenders, in a shed near the residence of the Earl of Mansfield. He had suffered severely at times, from a wound in the spine from a grape shot, received at the siege of St. Sebastian, and to this his insanity was attributed.

On the 9th of March, at the Lent Assizes at Aylesbury, came on the trial of Master George Alexander Wood, and Master Alex. Wellesley Leith, charged with killing the Hon. F. Ashley Cooper, in a pugilistic contest at Eaton. The jury being empannelled, and the prisoners arraigned, they pleaded not guilty. Wood appeared to be about 14 years old, and both his eyes appeared to be much contused. The witnesses for the prosecution being called, none of them answered, and a verdict of not guilty was returned.

Formidable preparations are making by the Turks for the campaign of 1825, against the Greeks.

A letter of the 9th ult. from Trieste, announces that a rumor was generlly prevalent at Venice of the fortress of Patras having surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation.

Letters from Cadiz mention the insolvency of several great Spanish houses, particularly that of the firm of Zuloago & Co. in Zeres, decidedly reported one of the richest in all Andalusia. It is feared that the entanglement with this house will occasion the failure of a great many other houses.

The ministerial papers state that all the French troops are to evacuate Spain on the 1st of April.

An elegant garden spot has been erected around the tomb of Napoleon, at St. Helena, at the expense of the East India Company, to which strangers have free access.

The coronation of Charles X. will positively take place on the 15th May.

By the packets Leeds and Pacific, London papers to the evening of the 14th, and Liverpool of the 19th March have been received.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Huskisson had given notice that he would submit, on the 21st of March, certain resolutions respecting the colonial trade, and for affording increased facilities to commerce and navigation.

Mrs. Barbauld, sister of the late Dr. Aikin, and who was well known in the literary world, lately died in London at the advanced age of 83. She commenced her career as a public writer, by a volume of poems, upwards of 50 years ago.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Tuesday, March 15.—The demand for Cotton, during the former part of last week, was very limited; but on Saturday afternoon, some speculators appeard in the market, and took upwards of 4,000 bales at rather higher rates. On Monday this inquiry appeared rather languid; but at the close of 'Change, it was ascertained, that one house had purchased 6,000 Egyptian and 1,500 Bowed, on speculation, which caused this morning some extensive buying, generally at ¼d. per lb. advance on our previous quotations. The total are 5,000 American, 6,000 Brazil, chiefly Pernambuco; 10,500 Egyptian, and 150 East India. Imported, 2,600 American, 1400 Maranham, 1,000 Egyptian. Sea Island Georgia, 2s a 2s 9d.; Stained do. 1s 1d. a 1s 6d.; Upland do. 1s. ¼d.; Alabama Tennessee, 1s. ¼d. a 1s 2¼d. New-Orleans, 1s. 1½d. a 1s. 3¼d.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 19.—Four gentlemen who came passengers in the packet ship *Corinthian*, Captain Davis, reached this town this morning in the steam boat Oliver Ellsworth. One of the gentlemen had in his possession the London Globe of the 22d March, which he gave to the editor ofthe New-York National Advocate. The Corinthian sailed from Liverpool on the 24th. The *John Wells*, *William Thompson*, and *Sabina*, had arrived; the first in 20 days from this port.

It will be seen by our extracts, that markets were much in the same state.

It was rumored that the king intended to pay another visit to Ireland, which, if true, was expected to lead to a concession of the Catholic claims.

It has been finally determined that the militia were to be called out in the beginning of May, for 28 day's training and exercise.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st March, Mr. Huskisson brought forward his plan for relieving the Colonial trade from the embarrassments under which it at present labours, and establishing a system more congenial with the advanced state of commercial knowledge.

London, March 22.—*Cotton*—The Cotton market is still very quiet, holders being unwilling to meet the buyers at any reduction. The sales last week amounted to about 3000 bales, viz: 1200 Bengals, 7¼d a 8¼d; 800 Surats at 8½d a 10⅝d; 300 Pernames 15¼d a 16d, all in bond and duty paid; 300 common Egyptian 14⅜ a 14½d. There were no purchases of cotton this morning.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.—We were yesterday enabled to give accounts of the London and Liverpool markets to the 22d ult. This morning we have been favored with the following copies of letters from Liverpool, of the 24th and 25th March, received by the *Corinthian*, and from which it will be seen that another advance in the price of cotton had taken place.

Liverpool Circular, of March 24.—The sales of cotton last week amount to 29,900 bags, of which 18,000 were chiefly Egyptian.—The principal business, however, was in the early part of the week, and the market, toward its close, became heavy, though with little variation as to prices. Since then, a very good demand has appeared again at advancing prices, and the sales up to last night, say from the 19th to the 23d inclusive, amount to 14,000 bags of all descriptions. Of these, about 10,000 bags were taken yesterday at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ per pound in good uplands, which are the qualities chiefly sought after, and holders are keeping back.

Liverpool, March 25.—The demand for Cotton at the commencement of the week was limited. The sales amount to 3838 bags. Yesterday the demand revived, and upwards of 8000 bags were sold, of which 4000 were uplands at 15d, and 30 bags at 15½d, making a general advance of ¼d. and on uplands ⅛d, on the lowest depression of Monday. Speculators are at work again, and some individuals are sanguine of seeing Uplands at 2s before September next. The present stock in Liverpool is estimated at 62,000 bags of all descriptions, and holders are not offering freely.

The above letter is dated March 25, and is from a respectable merchant in Liverpool. As the Corinthian is reported to have sailed in the afternoon of the 24th, it is possible the letter writer may have made a mistake in dating his letter.

On looking over our files by the Corinthian, we find that they contain very little political news in addition to what we gave yesterday. The accounts from Constantinople speak of plots, treasons, and executions in that city, which had caused great alarm among the inhabitants; while the cause of the Greeks continued to wear the most favorable aspect. Letters from Corfu state that the campaign had begun auspiciously, and that in a naval engagement off Rhodes, 25 transports of the Egyptian fleet, laden with troops, horses and provisions, had been captured by the Greeks.

Prince Metternich had arrived at Paris, and it was affirmed that the object of his journey was connected with the affairs of Turkey and Greece.

Ferdinand, who is said to be again sick, was attacked in his carriage by an individual who cried out "Death to the King;" and on being arrested he declared that he would not retract his words, nor give up his intention of putting the monarch to death whenever he had an opportunity.

AFRICA.

Letters from Siera Leone, of Feb. 3d say: "I regret saying this place is dreadfully unhealthy; and at Cape Coast you cannot move without seeing either dead Ashantees unburied, or some Fantee people, who had died in the town left only half buried." The same letter announces that the war with the Ashantees is completely at an end.

A letter from an officer of the Maidstone states that since that vessel had been on the coast, nearly 2000 poor wretched slaves had been released. "One vessel of 120 tons, had 366 men and boys, and 141 women and girls; the men's room was only abont 20 feet square and 3 feet 2 inches high; the women had a place 9 feet aft, 18 feet forward, and 4 ft. high; thus, 336 men and boys were crammed into a place of 20 feet square. When the ship was boarded, the women were on their knees crying for mercy; and 50 of the men in silence awaiting their final doom, (for so the Portuguese traders had assured them:) but when, by means of an interpreter, they were assured of protection of their lives, and of intended location in a spot where they would be free, the transition from despair to joy was overwhelming; they knelt down, they wept, they kissed the feet, the hands, and the dress of every by-stander; the scene was touching and overwhelming."

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The last accounts from Corfu state that in a naval engagement off Rhodes, twenty-five transports of the Egyptian fleet, laden with troops, horses and provisions, had been captured by the Greek squadron. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 10th of February. The Janissaries have attempted a change in the government. "The state of Turkey," remarks the Courier, "is sufficiently ominous at the present moment."

Gen. LAFAYETTE arrived at New-Orleans on the 10th of April, in the steam-Boat Natches, from Mobile.

DOMESTIC.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

We are exceedingly sorry to announce the destruction of the new and elegant Steam-Boat Henry Shultz. She arrived here yesterday morning from Charleston, with a valuable cargo, and before discharging any considerable part of it, she was discevered about three o'clock in the afternoon, to be on fire. On the alarm being given, our firemen and citizens repaired with their accustomed promptitude to the place of danger—on reaching the wharf they were informed that a quantity of powder was on board, and stowed away not far from where the fire was raging: they were prevented therefore from rendering the assistance they wished to afford, and the fire progressed till it reached the powder, which went off with a dreadful explosion, and tore the upper part of the boat to pieces—the hulk soon after sunk to the bottom. By the explosion of the powder, Captain Lubbock, who was standing on the wharf, was knocked down, but not, we are gratified to learn, seriously injured; another person, we are told, had his arm broken—these were the only personal injuries sustained. Some part of the cargo was blown into the river, and many articles have been picked up by the boats—the remainder, and such as the fire had not reached, now lies under water, and will perhaps be got out, but with what injury it is impossible to say. The boat is probably totally destroyed, and with it perhaps her valuable machinery. The entire loss must be very considerable—we have heard the cargo estimated at $100,000.—*Augusta Chron. 23d inst.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

CUMBERLAND, MD. APRIL 11.—An accident of a more truly melancholy nature has never before fallen to our duty to record, than the following which happened on Monday morning last. A gentleman by the name of Conroy, and his family, consisting of his wife and five children, were removing from the state of Virginia to a farm in this county. They lodged, on Sunday night, near the shore of the river, and, on Monday morning, whilst in the act of crossing the Potomac at McLaughlin's Fording, on the South Branch, about three miles from Old Town, *Mrs. Conroy, and her five children, were drowned.* They were in a wagon, the body of which, getting loose from the running part, floated off, and so rapid was the current, that, in a few moments, all were lost. Mr. Conroy, and another gentleman, who were on the horses, by great exertions, saved themselves and the team; but, by the time they reached the shore, they were so much exhausted that they were unable to stand—but were in a short time restored. The wagon, with a considerable quantity of furnitnre, was lost. The body of Mrs. Conroy has been found, but those of the children have not yet been discovered.

From the Madison (New-York) Observer.

Suicide.—Mrs. Dodge wife of Ab'm Dodge, of Smithfield, in this county, put an end to her existence on Monday of last week by shooting herself with a rifle. Of the circumstances which produced this melancholy event we cannot speak with certainty; we have however been credibly informed, that some time previous to her death, she had been oppressed with a kind of religious melancholy, and had repeatedly threatened to rid herself of her troubles, by committing suicide. In the absence of her husband, she directed her children to go to the barn, and having put her house in complete order, and that too with more than common particularity, and having clothed herself in her best apparel, she deliberately shot herself; the ball passed obliquely through her body, then through the chamber floor, and finally lodged in a barrel in the chamber. Her oldest son upon hearing the report of the rifle, ran directly to the house, and as he opened the door heard his mother utter her last and dying exclamation: "Oh dear." Mrs. Dodge sustained a good character, and has left an industrious husband and five young children to lament her untimely death.

WARRENTON, APRIL 26.—The April Superior Court for this county held its Session here during the last week. Sentence of death was passed upon *Oliver Lewis*, who was at the last term convicted of the murder of Hinton Pugh—a case which had been removed at the instance of the prisoner, from Wake to Franklin, and from Franklin to this county. The Judge seemed disposed to order this sentence, which had been delayed for six months, by an appeal to the Supreme Court, to be carried into execution in a short time; but in consequence of a powerful and pathetic appeal in favor of the Prisoner, by *Henry Seawell*, Esq. rather as *amicus curiae* than as Counsel, it was delayed until the 25th day of June next, at which time, unless the Supreme Court shall have reviewed and altered their judgment, or the Governor granted a pardon, the unhappy convict must share the fate of his brother *Lemuel*, who has already been executed for the same offence. He was hung in Wake where the crime was perpetrated, and a strong effort was made to have the sentence upon Oliver carried into effect at the same place, upon the ground that where the offence had been committed, there also should the example be made; but Judge Norwood, for various satisfactory reasons which he assigned, determined that it should be fulfilled at Warrenton.

Joseph C. Jones, a man of color, of Halifax county, charged with the murder of negro Will, in this town, in November last, forfeited the recognizance by which he was bound in a bond of $1000, by failing to appear before the Court last week. We have received a communication upon this subject, protesting against the power exercised by the Judge, in admitting him to bail, as illegal; and further urging that protest, by stating that strong apprehensions are entertained, that the securities taken are unable to pay the sum. It certainly is to be regretted that any obstacle should arise to the course of justice, in any case—but if the Judge has erred in this instance, we are forced to believe that it is attributable to the best of feelings—to his known merciful and humane disposition, and that he will for the future guard against a similar proceeding—We must, therefore, decline publishing the communication alluded to—though with due deference to the author. *Reporter.*

THE LAST WONDER.

The Lexington, Va. paper, of the 15th inst. states, on the authority of men of the first respectability, that the house of Dr. M'Chesney, in Augusta county, Va. had been assailed with stones, of various sizes, some of them so hot as to hiss when they fell into water, in broad day light, and for several successive days. That

"The windows of the Dr's. house were all broken. Some fell on the roof and bounded off, others entered through a thick plank, that had been used to close up the broken windows; that Mrs. M'Chesney had been struck by two, one had cut her head severely; the ladies of Dr. M'Chesney's family had become so much alarmed as to leave the house. At intervals these stone visitations are said still to be repeated. The house is represented as situated in an open space, where it would be impossible for any one to approach within stone throw without detection."

On republishing this account the Lynchburg Virginian says,

"A gentleman, known to be of strict veracity, was in this place a day or two since, who not only confirms the statement made by that paper, but goes still further—declaring that he himself was an *eye witness* to the events which he relates—that, not only stones, which are invisible till they strike, enter the house, and like the locusts of Egypt, infest the very "kneading troughs," but articles of furniture are suddenly dashed from one end of the room to the other with incredible force. The family after being annoyed in this manner for one or two days, removed from the house; but the evil followed them wherever they went; and we understand that they have again removed home to abide the issue. Mrs. M'Chesney has been injured, by one or two blows on the head, and her comb has been several times knocked off, without injury to her person. Without intending to account for so strange a circumstance, or to decide upon its truth, "we tell the tale as it was told to us," and leave our readers to make their own conjectures."

Some of our readers may perhaps recollect that well-attested accounts of a similar occurrence in one of the western counties of this State, (Chatham, we believe,) were published twelve or fifteen years ago. In this instance, however, no injury was done, the stones, some of them very large, falling harmlessly at the feet of a young lady, either in or out of doors. It is several years since we read these accounts, and we may not be very accurate in these particulars, but the impressions made by such marvellous stories are seldom entirely erased from the memory.
Fayetteville Observer.

A letter, (says the N. Y. Evening Post of the 20th inst.) has been placed in our hands for perusal this morning, that contains the outlines of a great project, which, it would appear, may become so highly interesting to this city, that we make the following extract and recommend it to our readers:

"Edenton, N. C. March 31, 1825.

Gentlemen: For some time past I have thought of addressing you on a very important subject, which, by your exertions and command of capital, might be put into successful operation. I know the extent of unemployed capital in your city; I know the industry and enterprise of your citizens; and I know that the accomplishment of my design would benefit New-York, nearly as much as it would this section of our State. I know that the design would be practicable, and I feel convinced that the stock would be profitable. It is nothing less than the opening of an *Inlet* from the Atlantic ocean, at Nag's Head, into Albemarle Sound, near where Roanoke Inlet formerly was. The value and importance of such an inlet has long been known to many persons, both in and out of this State. It has, for many years, been a favorite theme of conversation and speculation; and ocean, and sounds, and coasts, and islands adjacent, have been carefully surveyed and sounded by our State Engineer, Hamilton Fulton, Esq. whose science and judgment have not been questioned. I have his report at length, and his charts and plans and estimates. I am authorized to say that he wishes most anxiously to superintend this great work, and that it can be accomplished in a short time, and at a cost far short of his estimates, made several years since. The whole cost and labor would not exceed that of 30 miles of your celebrated canal, in my opinion. Our state legislature will incorporate a company with valuable privileges, and take from one to two hundred thousand dollars worth of stock. As much, or more would be taken by individuals in this State, and the balance *should* be taken by the city of N. York alone. Every Insurance Office or Company in the United States, should take shares in such stock. An Inlet at that place would prevent numerous shipwrecks, which happen annually on our coast, between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. Vessels caught between those capes, in heavy in-shore gales, must and do go on the beach; with an inlet at Nag's Head, at least four out of five could make then a safe harbor.

All our surplus productions will go to New-York, and they will be increased beyond calculation. It will bring this section of the country, the Albemarle Sound, and its tributaries, 200 miles nearer to New-York. The same wind will waft a vessel from the waters to New-York, with little deviation of course, in from 36 to 48 hours. But few efforts of genius and enterprise, (save the successful completion of the Grand Erie Canal,) will add more to the trade and wealth of New-York."

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights last we understand there was a considerable frost here, and a more severe one in some parts of the country. Much of the early cotton was cut off by it. Our cotton planting friends will not need a hint from us on the subject of being *careful* of their *cotton seed*—this article has become scarce, and the want of it will be seriously felt in many places.—We are informed that a gentleman whose cotton on his plantation near Louisville, was killed by the frost, sent yesterday from there to the neighborhood of this place, for two or three wagon loads of seed to replant his fields, which a day or two before had a promising appearance. We have *been told* in some places cotton seed will command by the bushel, nearly or quite double the price of corn.
Augusta Chronicle.

EXTRAORDINARY.

One of the greatest haul of rock fish ever known on the Potomac, was made at the Sycamore landing on Friday last. At *one drag* of the seine *four hundred and fifty-four* of these fish were taken—and, what is still more extraordinary, their *average* weight could not have been less than *sixty pounds.* Many of them weighed eighty pounds.

The present season has been remarkable for the excellence of fish—but the fact which we relate, and of which the credible sources of our information leaves no doubt of its correctness, exceeds any thing of the kind known to the oldest fisherman. *Alexandria Herald.*

Remarkable Longevity.—There are now living in Charlotte county, Virginia, near the Campbell line, two persons, Alexander Berkley and his wife. Berkley is now in his hundred and eighteenth year, and his wife in her hundred and seventh. Mr. Berkley was born in Scotland, and served in the British army under the Duke of Marlborough, in the reign of Queen Anne. After the death of the Queen, he emigrated to America, and served again in the army of England under General Wolf, and was at Quebec when Montgomery fell. When the war of our revolution commenced, he was too old to become a soldier again; and his military career of course was then terminated. He has lived with his wife in a state of matrimony ninety years, and has had several children, but they have all gone to the tomb before him. It appears that this old man has always been poor, and was consequently under the necessity of laboring for his support. This instance of longevity is calculated to afford us an instructive commentary on our climate. It must be conceded that the period of human life is shorter in America than in Europe; but notwithstanding the sickliness of our climate in some parts of the United States, the question occurs, whether the habits of our people do not produce this shortness of life? It is not to be doubted, that the quantity of animal food and ardent spirits consumed in America, and the inactivity of the people, are completely destructive of health and physical strength.

As unfit as I am for Heaven, (says Bishop Warburton,) I had rather hear the last trumpet than a citation from the court of chancery. If ever you have seen Michael Angelo's *Last Judgment*, you have there, in the figure of the devil—who is pulling and lugging at a poor sinner—the true representation of a chancery lawyer who has catched hold of your purse

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1825.

20th May, 1775.—We mentioned sometime since, that the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, on the 20th of May, 1775, would be celebrated in this town on the 20th inst. by the surviving revolutionary veterans, and others, who, although not actors with them, yet revere the cause and cherish the principles for which they contended; and we have the pleasure this week of publishing the arrangements for this celebration. It will be seen also, that the committee of arrangement have given a general invitation to the revolutionary soldiers to join in the celebration of this anniversary; and it would be very gratifying, and add much to the interest of the scene, to have a full attendance of the veteran champions of liberty. Of the delegation who assembled in this town on the 19th May, 1775, and on the 20th issued their memorable declaration of independence on Great Britain, it is believed all but one have descended to the tomb—the only individual of that band of patriots known to be living, is DAVID REESE, now residing in Cabarrus county. A special invitation, we learn, will be sent to him; and we hope it may find him in a situation to accept it.

The oration will be pronounced by Mr. WASHINGTON MORRISON, of this town; and the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, it is expected, will be read by some one of the revolutionary patriots who will be present on that day. The Rev. HUMPHREY HUNTER, now far down the vale of life, has been invited to perform the religious part of the ceremonies; but whether his advanced age, and consequent infirmities, will permit him to comply with the request of the committee, we have not yet understood. Col. THOS. G. POLK will act as Marshal of the Day.

The proceedings of the meeting abovementioned, are as follows:—

At a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg, assembled at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 30th ult. to make arrangements for commemorating the anniversary of the 20th of May, 1775—ISAAC ALEXANDER, sen. was called to the chair, and WILLIAM J. POLK appointed Secretary. On motion of Capt. Davidson, the following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of arrangement be appointed, consisting of seven, whose duty it shall be to contract for a dinner, appoint a person to deliver an oration, to invite all, or as many of the Revolutionary Soldiers as they may think proper, and make such arrangements as to a procession, as may correspond with the importance of the occasion.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft toasts for the day.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on the committees:—

Committee of Arrangement—T. I. Polk, J. H. Blake, T. I. Johnson, W. J. Polk, W. P. Springs, Isaac Alexander, jr. and Green Kendrick.

Committee of Toasts—T. G. Polk, Wm. Davidson, and T. B. Smart.

On motion of Isaac Alexander, jr. it was resolved that the above proceedings be published in the Catawba Journal.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, sen. *Ch'm.*
WM. J. POLK, *Secretary.*

INVITATION.

The undersigned, the Committee of Arrangement, respectfully tender their acknowledgments to the Revolutionary Soldiers, and request the pleasure of their company on the 20th of the present month, to join in celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, A. D. 1775.

THOS. I. POLK, J. H. BLAKE, THOS. I. JOHNSON, WM. J. POLK, W. P. SPRINGS, I. S. ALEXANDER, G. KENDRICK,

Committee of Arrangements.

MAY DAY.

On Monday, the 2d inst. we were much gratified in witnessing the interesting, and to us novel ceremony of celebrating the return of this delightful month, by crowning the Queen of May.

According to previous notice, a large number of the citizens collected about 4 o'clock in the evening, on the beautiful spot called the college green. Here, under some large oaks, whose boughs afforded protection to the company against the rays of the sun, an elegant arch, decorated with such flowers as are the pride of May, had been constructed by the hands of female ingenuity. Under the arch was placed the throne, ornamented with various flowers. About 5 o'clock, Miss ELIZA HENDERSON, who had been chosen to receive the honors of the day, entered attended by the festive train, adorned with wreaths of flowers. She was addressed by Miss MARIA IRWIN; and here, although the whole ceremony was admirably performed, we cannot withhold our commendation of the distinct and correct manner in which this small girl delivered the address. The crown was beautifully formed of flowers; and the interesting part of the ceremony of placing it on the head of the rural queen, was performed by Miss SARAH SMITH. Music from a piano, and from a band of amateur musicians, enlivened the scene, and added much to the innocent enjoyments of the evening. A rural dance on the green, by the queen and her festive train, closed the interesting ceremony.

We have ever admired these rural festivals, characteristic of innocence and peace, which are so well calculated to cherish the better feelings of our nature, and strengthen the social affections; and we know of none that is more innocent, more interesting and salutary in its associations, than the ancient festival of *May-Day*, the celebration of the return of a month, when all nature smiles, and every thing around impresses us with the duty of thankfulness to Him who is the author and governor of those seasons which, in their annual return, severally afford us so much pleasure and instruction. We shall ever hail with pleasure the return of the month of May; not only because it is the queen of the year, and comes to us dressed in smiles and wreathed with flowers, uniting "all the soft beauties of Spring with the radiance of Summer;" but because, wherever our lot may be cast, it will revive the recollection of a scene which we shall never fail to dwell on with pleasure. A***

New Paper.—Last mail brought us the first number of the *Fayetteville Sentinel*, edited by JAMES A. PATTERSON. It is a royal size, neatly printed, and promises to be a valuable addition to the number of journals already published in this state.

Two papers are now printed in Fayetteville,—the *Carolina Observer*, edited by E. J. HALE, and the *Sentinel*. The Observer has recently appeared in a new dress, and is conducted with ability. We trust the public liberality will suffer neither to languish for want of adequate support.

We learn from a gentleman in Lincoln county, that a man by the name of Litton, living near Sherrill's ford, deliberately and barbarously murdered his wife on the morning of the 29th ultimo. Litton rose early that morning, and after going up stairs and preparing himself, came down and attempted to carry his bloody purpose into execution; his wife succeeded, however, in breaking loose from him, ran out of the house and fled towards her neighbors, calling for assistance; but her infuriated husband soon overtook her, knocked her down, and then cut her throat from ear to ear. We are not informed of the cause of this diabolical deed. The wretched man has been apprehended, and is now confined in jail to await his trial at the bar of justice. He is about 30 years of age, was in comfortable circumstances, and has heretofore, we are informed, sustained a fair character; but by this cruel and unnatural deed, he has forfeited not only his character but his life, and left five small children helpless and dependent, and what is worse, the heirs of a blasted name.

A young man previously of excellent character, was sent from the state of Mississippi lately to New-Orleans to sell 77 bags of cotton. After transacting the business well, and receiving pay, he was beset, intoxicated and seduced by gamblers, and lost the whole of the money. In despair, he enlisted as a soldier

The French refugees.—The committee had a meeting at Guildhall, London, March the 4th, at which a letter from Gen. LAFAYETTE, dated Washington, Jan. 8, was read. It was written in French; the translation of which is as follows:

"My proscribed fellow-citizens, who are formed into a committee to assist each other, and who have often received the expression of my best wishes, will now, I trust, allow me to profit by the first opportunity, in which I can add something to the tributes of friendship which have already reached them. My personal friend, Mr. Rush, will receive 2000 dollars which I have requested the Bank of the United States to transmit to him, to be handed over to those of my fellow-citizens who are entrusted with the relief of the proscribed natives of France, and I fully rely upon the judicious disposal of the amount. I beg of them all to accept the assurances of my best wishes, and of my friendship.

LAFAYETTE."

This letter is addressed—"*A Messieurs du Comite Francois pour les affaires des Patriots proscrits hors de leur pais*" In a subsequent letter it was announced the venerable General had transmitted 200 dollars for the relief of the Spanish, and 200 for the Italian refugees.

Perhaps there is no subject connected with our national growth and security, in which the sagacious politician feels a deeper interest than in the system of public defence which has been adopted and so liberally pursued by Congress.—Our Military Academy at West-Point has attracted the attention and the admiration of the wisest and most experienced men. The gradual increase of our Navy, which, in its infancy, has proved itself an infant Hercules, gives promise of increasing security to our commerce and our coast. A judicious and powerful chain of forts will offer protection to that navy, when opposed by disproportionate numbers, and will also efficiently defend those inlets by which an enemy might obtain admission to our interior. Of these fortifications, Fortress Monroe, which confronts the Rip Raps at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, is considered to be of one the most strong and perfect maritime forts which exist either in the old world or the new. The fortifications of Toulon are, we believe, held to be the most admirable in the South of Europe; but these, as well as the most powerful defences of the northern harbours of that hemisphere, are decidedly inferior both in strength and in construction to Fortress Monroe. Situated within about a mile of the Rip Raps, every vessel entering the Bay must pass within half that distance of the guns of the Fortress; and as upwards of 200 guns can be brought to bear within that range, upon an object not larger than a human being, it would appear impossible for any hostile vessel to force an entrance. The precautions taken to render this Fortress impregnable, are not less to be admired. An external wall of about 25 feet thick surrounds the entire area. The space between this outward wall, and the inner, is filled with a canal perhaps 50 feet wide; and the whole space of this canal, together with the outer wall, is commanded by the guns of the Castle. Thus constructed, men the most deeply versed in the science of fortifications, and whose observation has been most extensive, have not hesitated to pronounce this Fortress the most perfect in existence. The value of such a Fortress, in such a situation, is not to be estimated by dollars and cents. It renders one of the most important inlets into our country secure against the most courageous and enterprising of our enemies. It affords a sure protection for our commercial marine, as well as a secure asylum for our ships of war. With the mouths of our great rivers thus protected, and the line of canals along our Atlantic coast completed, our products may be conveyed from the northern to the southern extremity of the Union, in perfect security. Even if the congregated powers of the world could then encompass our shores with an unbroken chain of squadrons, we might smile at the inefficiency of a blockade which could have no other effect than to throw us more entirely on those vast resources which are more than adequate to all our real wants and rational wishes.

Nat. Journal.

Virginia University.—Among the regulations of the University of Virginia, is one which provides that there shall be appointed by the Faculty, a Military Instructer, who shall attend on every Saturday, from half past one o'clock to half past three, in the afternoon, and instruct the students in the manual exercise, field evolutions, manœuvres, and encampments. The students are required to attend these exercises, and the roll is to be regularly called over at the hour of meeting, and a note of all absences and instances of insubordination, submitted to the faculty. "Substitutes in the form of arms," are to be provided by the protector, which are to be numbered and delivered out to the students, who are to be severally responsible for keeping them in repair. Workshops are also to be provided, at the expense of the University, where students who choose, may exercise themselves in the use of tools, and in mechanical labours. These shops may be let, rent free, to skilful and orderly mechanics, on condition that they will consent to the use of their tools by such students as will use the permission discreetly, and on the further condition that such mechanics may receive instruction gratis in the mechanical and philosophical principles of their arts, so far as they are taught in any of the schools.

SILK COTTON OF COLOMBIA.

We have received from a gentleman in the country, a specimen of a peculiar kind of cotton which is produced in the republic of Colombia, and may be seen at this office. That in our possession, was obtained near Bogota, the capital. It is of an extremely soft and perfectly silky texture and glossy appearance, of a short staple and dark or dingy color. We are informed that it grows on a tree of considerable height, different from our plant. The cotton grows round the seed, in something like the shape of a pine-apple, so that when picked it requires no ginning. The Indians work it into shawls, &c. and a quantity has been sent to France, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it cannot be incorporated in the manufacture of silk goods. We understand that a gentleman of Scriven County, has planted a small quantity of the seed, by way of experiment.

Savannah paper.

ALTERED NORTH-CAROLINA NOTES.

The public are cautioned against receiving one dollar bills of the State Bank of North-Carolina, of the new impression, engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. converted into Two's. They are detected upon a slight examination of the upper vignettes, in which the tops of the figure two are imperfect; also in the word "two" at the commencement of "dollars," and the letter "S." which are larger and project over the medallion of the figure of Minerva. The colour of the signatures is also changed to a light brown, probably by the operation.

Norfolk Beacon.

An interesting fact.—It is not a little curious, (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette,) that this morning we received at the same time, the annunciation of president Adams's election, by the papers of Liverpool in England, and the Arkansas Gazette, published at Little Rock. Thus the improved facilities of intercourse with Europe have reduced the space between England and Baltimore, to the distance between the centre of our great republic, and the capitals of some of its states and territories. The Liverpool papers mention the fact correctly; whilst the Arkansas Gazette gives it as a a *report*, and says the election took place on the *second* ballot.

We perceive (says the National Gaz.) by a letter from Samuel Preston, Esq. of Pennsylvania, to the editor of the New-England Farmer, that the former gentleman has succeeded in raising two crops of potatoes in one year from the same seed. Our farmers would do well to notice the result of this experiment and bear in mind that it was only produced from choosing the largest potatoes for seed, and planting them whole.

In the Court of Sessions for the city of New-York a few days since, a man named Jacob Boyd, for abusing and warnging the nose of a young gentleman who would not pay his wife for making his shirts, after a severe reprimand by the court for undertaking to collect his wife's debts in that way, and especially on a Sunday, was fined *six cents* and put under recognizances.

PRIVATE OPINIONS OF GEN. JACKSON.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

"Being on the subject of "private opinions," I shall give the substance of some which the general expressed to me on the morning of the 9th February, the day on which the president was chosen, that were alike honorable to himself as they may be useful to others. Though I had frequently seen and conversed with him during the last and then present session of congress, and always with much freedom on his part and real respect on mine, and notwithstanding we had spent many hours together, he never before had referred to the presidential question. He seemed resolved to avoid it, and it was not proper in me to press it upon him: but now he spoke of the election made by the people and of that about to be made by the house of representatives, with a great deal of frankness and feeling. With the former he expressed himself gratified—the poll that had been made for him was honourable, and he was thankful for the confidence which the people had reposed—he could never forget it: but there was no assumption of merit in himself that he deserved it—it was the people's own business, and they had done as they pleased. He then expressed himself after the following manner: He had no doubt but that a large portion of the citizens would be satisfied with the choice about to be made, and he seemed to think it most probable that it would devolve on Mr. Adams.—He further observed that many, in his opinion, were unpleasantly situated, seeing that they were *compelled* to act either against Mr. Adams or himself—but that this was a matter of small importance compared with an adherence to the provisions of the constitution, and the prompt and harmonious election of a president, which now belonged to the representatives of the states. It was well, he said, that persons should differ in opinion, that truth might be the more certainly ascertained—but, he added, with that earnestness and force which is peculiar to him, *we should always recollect that, in maintaining our own opinions, we naturally grant the right to others of supporting theirs, or lose every pretension to republicanism*: and he further remarked, it was a matter of small moment to the people who was their president, provided he administered the government rightfully."

Young Napoleon.—A letter from a person of rank at Vienna, gives the following particulars relative to the Ex-King of Rome, who will be fourteen years of age on the 20th of next month. It is not true, as has been said, that his education is neglected, or merely such as would fit him for the ecclesiastical state. On the contrary, it is on a much more liberal plan, and more likely to render him a military character. Besides reading books of general instruction, great care is taken to perfect him in all manly and robust exercises. His countenance, tho' handsomer than that of his father, has still that character of expression. His constitution is strong, and his health uninterrupted; he possesses, for his age, a rare degree of sagacity. The Emperor sees him frequently, and seems to take much delight in him; he indulges him in all his boyish fantasies. He has already, though so young, read the greater number of the memoirs relative to his father, but through a fineness of tact, extraordinary at his age, he never mentions the name of his father. Lately the Emperor made him a present of a little Horse, which happened to resemble a favourite Arabian Horse of Napoleon, called *Le Visir*. The Emperor asked him what name he should give to his horse; "I wish to call him," said the child, with animation, "*Le Visir*, because" —here he hesitated for a moment, and then added, "because some body that I love very much had a horse of the same name."—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Fashion—What could exhibit, says Dr. Henry, a more fantastic appearance than an English beau of the 14th century? He wore long pointed shoes, fastened to his knees by gold or silver chains; hose of one color on one leg, and another color on the other; short breeches, which did but reach to the middle of his thighs; a coat, the one half white, and the other half black or blue; a long beard; a silk hood buttoned under his chin, embroidered with grotesque figures of animals, dancing men, &c. and sometimes ornamented with gold and precious stones.

Auction Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in front of Capt. Sloan's large building on Broad-street.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

NEW BOOKS,

to close a consignment; and some

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c.

J. H. NORMENT, *Auctioneer.*
May 4, 1825. 2t33

JOHN H. NORMENT

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his little Grocery to the small building on Broad-street, one door above Harris' new store.
Charlotte, N. C. May 3, 1825. 2t33

Cavalry Orders.

THE Troop of Cavalry under the command of Capt. Kennedy, will meet in Charlotte on the 20th of May, properly equipped, to join in celebrating the anniversary of the day, when our fathers first declared themselves independent. By order,
2t33 C. T. ALEXANDER.

Notice.

THE subscriber has for sale, five miles west of Charlotte, seven or eight thousand good joint SHINGLES, made out of the best of timber. For further particulars, apply to
JONATHAN WILLIAMS.
May 2, 1825. 1tp

MECHANIC LOTTERY.

A LITTLE more than three months has now elapsed since the scheme of this lottery was presented to the public; and we may say, without fear of contradiction, that the rapid sale of tickets is unparalleled in any scheme of the kind ever presented to a community. The few tickets remaining on hand, with a small exception, will be forthwith forwarded to those agents who have not had a supply; and we anticipate, that the citizens adjacent to each agency, by their liberal encouragement, will bring us under the same grateful obligations that other sections have done, as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Under the influence of this sanguine hope, we are almost ready to say the scheme will be drawn during our next court. Tickets would have been in the hands of all the agents sooner, but under the accumulated business of the Commissioners, they were not finished faster than sold; in consequence of which, the price of tickets will not advance until all have had the opportunity of getting them at the first price.

Palifox,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (ending on the first of August next) at my stable, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents; but will not be liable for any.

JAS. DINKINS.
March 30, 1825.—10t36.

POETRY.

The following lines were written upon hearing that measures were taken to remove the remaining Indians, in our country, across the Mississippi. *Conn. Observer.*

THE INDIAN'S LAMENT.

I go from all my heart loves best,
On to the dark Pacific wave,
For the poor Indian ne'er can rest,
But in his grave.

From every well-known wood and wild,
Where every dearest hope was born,
From all that charm'd me since a child,
I go forlorn.

My smiling fields where harvest waves,
My peaceful hut I love so well,
My father's bones and moss-grown graves,
A long farewell!

My outcast babes that lingering stand
And weep to leave their mother's grave,
From the Oppressor's greedy hand
What power can save!

Thou Great Good Spirit whom we fear,
Are thy red children all forgot?
Dost thou not mark each bitter tear,
Nor heed our lot?

We go from all our hearts love be
On to the dark Pacific wave,
And the poor Indian ne'er can rest,
But in his grave.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Chronological abstract from the Manuscript,

CONCLUDED.

About the time that Lord Cornwallis marched from Winnsboro' to support Col. Tarleton, in the beginning of the year 1781, he ordered a detachment of 400 men, with a quantity of spare arms and ammunition, under the command of Major Craige, to move by water from Charleston to Wilmington, in North-Carolina. Craige arrived at that place and took possession of it without opposition, fortified it, and invited the tories to come in for arms, ammunition, salt, &c. which at that period was scarce. He organized most of the disaffected between Cape-Fear and Pee Dee, into companies and battalions, and, although only a Major himself, commissioned 7 or 8 colonels and other field officers, and gave orders as commanding officer over all those he appointed. Of all these colonels, Col. Fanning of ——— county, was the most active and enterprising. Between those under his command, and the whigs in Anson county, under Col. Wade, and those in Montgomery, under Col. Childs, frequent skirmishes took place, which generally terminated in favor of the tories. The greatest cruelties were practiced on both sides, in the course of the summer of 1781, mostly in that part of North-Carolina between Drowning Creek and Pee Dee. Near the last of August, Col. Fanning with five or six hundred men, met Cols. Wade and Childs with about the same number, drew them into an ambuscade at Bettis's bridge, on Drowning Creek, and defeated them with considerable loss on their side. The next day, having sent his prisoners under guard to Wilmington, he made a rapid march to Hillsborough, divided his party, and early in the morning, each detachment entered the village in opposite directions at the same time, made Governor Burke and several public officers prisoners, and a few troops who were assembling there, and sent them on to Wilmington. Gen. Butler of Orange raised the Militia, overtook Fanning at Lindley's Mills, when a battle took place, which terminated with nearly equal loss, and Fanning was wounded.

In pursuance of a cartel settled in the month of March this year, at M'Gee's Ordinary on Deep River, (now called Bell's Mill) between Col. Covington, on the part of the Americans, and an Aid-de-camp of Lord Cornwallis on the part of the British, for the exchange of prisoners, Gen. Rutherford, who had been taken at Gates's defeat, (and, with other distinguished citizens, sent to and confined in the castle at St. Augustine,) returned home after his exchange. About the middle of August, on being advised of the defeat of Wade at Drowning Creek, and the capture of the Governor at Hillsborough, he ordered out one-fourth of the effective militia from the counties under his command,* to rendezvous at Little River, near Robinson's farm in Montgomery county, 12 miles east of the narrows, on the 10th of September. Some arrived at the time; but the quota from some of the counties did not reach head quarters for two or three weeks after. As they came in they were organized and great attention paid to their discipline, especially with the cavalry, most of the officers of that corps having performed duty with the continental cavalry the preceding winter. About 1500 men assembled at the rendezvous. The cavalry consisted of 96 dragoons, in 3 troops, one from each of the counties of Mecklenburg, Rowan and Guilford. 200 mounted infantry, some from each of the counties, in all say 300, were organized into a Legionary Corps, under the command of Col. Robert Smith and Major Joseph Graham. About the 25th September, they marched from Little River, by slow movements, towards the enemy, the cavalry scouring the country a few miles in front; but the enemy receded. On the 7th of October encamped at the bridge over Rockfish creek, 10 or 12 miles south-west of Fayetteville, where information was received that the enemy were in considerable force either on Raft Swamp or Drowning Creek; and on the 9th of October the army marched early, with a view of attacking them, the dragoons in front, under Major Graham and Col. Owens of Bladen, with 30 volunteers, who were acquainted with the country, as pilots. After marching 7 or 8 miles, the advanced dragoons, 16 in number, discovered about 40 of the enemy in front, who had been sent out under a Col. M'Neil, to reconnoitre; as they appeared shy, the advance immediately charged and run them half a mile, when they took into the swamps and escaped. When Gen. Rutherford came up, he ordered one troop of mounted men and the dragoons under Maj. Graham, 150 in the whole, to take the trail of the enemy, as most likely to lead to their camp: if the enemy could be found, the cavalry were to keep them at bay until he came up to their support. The party set out, the trail was plain, and in going some miles, led to M'Fall's mill, on a prong of Raft Swamp, where discovering the smoke of a camp, a disposition was made for battle; but the enemy had left it about half an hour before. Three prisoners were taken, who informed that Col. M'Neil's party, which had been pursued, came in scattering, and produced a great alarm, and they marched directly after with their whole force, reported to be about 700 men, under the command of 4 Colonels, viz: M'Neil, Ray, M'Dougle, and Graham. The pursuers took their trail, and mending their pace, in a few miles came in sight of their rear—halted in front, that the rear might close up and form in the position for action.

The enemy were on horse back, appeared attempting to prepare for defence, but they were slow and indecisive: the dragoons were in close order by sections of four, Capt. Simmons's troop in front, with directions if th enemy appeared too formidable to encounter, then he should file down the flanks and form opposite the mounted infantry; if he could succeed, the column would advance as fast as they could and preserve order, paying special attention to such arrangements as are necessary when there is such disparity of numbers. The detachment moved on at a trot, and when within 40 poles, the enemy began to fire; the charge was then sounded, and the whole detachment raised the shout, the front starting off at full speed, the rest at a brisk gallop in order. The enemy became appalled, and began to fly when the front had approached within 40 yards of them. When they were overtaken, the physical force of the strong wagon horses of the west, and their daring riders, coming in contact with chiefly sand-hill poneys, mounted by men few of whom had seen service, bore down all before them. At the time their rear was attacked, their front was entering a causeway across a branch of the Raft Swamp; and the press from the rear was so great, that when the front of the dragoons came to it, they were wedged up in such a manner that they crossed but slowly, and with great difficulty. When those in the rear were cut with the sabre, they abandoned their horses and took to the swamp. Before the enemy were half way over, their rear was so blocked up with horses without riders, that two stout dragoons were ordered to dismount and tumble the poneys into the ditch on each side, out of the way, and the dragoons finally got over. A few of the front were suffered to pursue, but in 100 yards halted until the rear would pass the defile and form; before this could be quite accomplished, the enemy availing himself of this delay, had formed about 100 men one quarter of a mile in front, behind a fence, and began to fire on those who first passed. Those formed immediately went on, with directions for the others to follow; when the enemy discovered the dragoons advancing at a canter in order, they retreated and were charged as before. In half a mile came to another causeway, on the main Raft Swamp; but discovered that a party in front had thrown plank off a bridge on the causeway, and were preparing to defend it, the infantry was ordered to come to the front and dislodge them. Before they arrived it was too dark to shoot, and the party returned to head-quarters the same night, near McFall's mill, without loss, except three of the swords made by Isaac Price,* which were broken. From the best information, the enemy had about 100 killed and wounded, chiefly with the sabre.

On the next day, Gen. Rutherford marched down the east side of Raft Swamp, a mile or two below where the action terminated the evening before, and was about encamping at a farm, when 6 men of the Guilford troop, (without orders) rode to another farm in sight, and discovered 8 or 10 men with arms in a potatoe patch, near a house, whom they mistook for some of Gen. Rutherford's men arrived before them: on coming nigh, the tories fired on them and killed a Mr. M'Adoo, a respectable young man and much regretted. The cavalry mounted and went to the place, and their front was fired on by the same men, and several horses wounded; but as soon as they fired, ran into the swamp. The mounted infantry went in after them on foot, half a mile; but they escaped. Next morning Gen. Rutherford gave orders for half the troops, horse and foot, to drive the swamp. The cavalry divided on the sand-hills, on each side, a little in advance; the foot were led along the causeway, three-fourths of a mile long, 5 or 6 feet apart, with directions to endeavor to keep the same relative position, as they went down the swamp. They proceeded; but the bushes, briars, and in places, deep mud, threw some of them out of their course; in advancing two miles, their line was broken; and in four miles they all came out, much fatigued and scathed with briars, without finding any of the enemy. The General's reason for the order was, that he was fearful they would attempt,—and he wished to deter them from it,—to take the same advantage of us as Gen. Marion did of the British; and it was believed afterwards this produced that effect.

* What now constitute the 4th and 5th divisions of North-Carolina militia.

* Isaac Price of Mecklenburg made a number of swords. The materials being bad, they were often broken.

(*Conclusion next week.*)

MEDICAL.

THE STOMACH.

The stomach, which, to borrow a figure from one of our correspondents, is the great waterwheel, on the regular movement of which the act of all the machinery depends, seldom receives from people in general or from the faculty, the attention it deserves. Being the organ to which all nutritive agents are immediately applied, it becomes liable to a thousand injuries, and being that thro' which all nourishment is derived, it is important that these injuries should be immediately repaired. It is the seat, as it were, of the soul; for the brain and nervous system, as well as every other part of the economy, sympathize with it most intimately, and the thoughts and feelings are as dependent on its healthy action, as are the processes of circulation, respiration and digestion. How speedily does delirium often subside on the administration of an emetic! The same remedy will remove a feverish flush from the surface, calm an agitated pulse, destroy the most distressing paroxysm of asthma, restore tone to the digestive apparatus, and promote healthy action in ill-conditioned wounds upon the extremities. There is no part of the system the influence of which is so universal, over which we have so direct a power, or which is so likely to require the exercise of that power, as the stomach. It is therefore of the utmost importance that physicians study with more accuracy than is usual its functions and diseases, and that all who desire a long life, regard with care the demands of so important and useful an organ, as deserving their constant and most scrupulous attention.

Boston Med. Intelligencer.

CONVALESCENCE.

There is a practice so common among Physicians in every part of this country, that it is almost universally overlooked, although productive of much evil. It is that of neglecting the period of convalescence with too much indifference.

During the progress of a disease, every attention and every effort which the circumstances of the case require, are most earnestly and carefully given to the sick; but no sooner is the disease overcome, and dangerous symptoms ended than the patient is dismissed with the general injunction—"be careful and not eat too much, or go out too early, and you will soon be well." The consequence is, that weeks and weeks of confinement become the lot of the convalescent, and not unfrequently the system sinks into a state of permanent debility for want of those restoratives and that medical attention which ought to have been given.

There is in reality no part of a disease so dangerous as that of which we treat; for not only is there fear of permanent debility, but of relapse; and hence is the too common haste of Physicians to relinquish their patients, extremely reprehensible. In Europe, a Physician seldom gives up his patient until he is *perfectly well*, and has been a week or two about his business. This is an example which ought to be followed by us, and we cannot but hope our friends of the Faculty will not only reflect on the importance of the improvement which we propose in their mode of practice, but carry it into immediate and uniform effect.

NEWSPAPERS

Are the best and surest civilizers of a country. They contain within themselves not only the elements of knowledge, but the inducements to learn. There is no one so instructed, no one so ignorant, as not to learn from them something. It seems impossible that any people, within whose reach good newspapers can be brought, can resist the temptation to letters. In America, where alone the thing has been tried, a native, unable to read, cannot be found.* It is thus that the miscellaneous character of a newspaper makes it more valuable than if it contained only political occurrences and political dissertations. The understandings of its readers are led on, by degrees, from the simplest domestic occurrences to those which affect their remotest interest or appeal to their noblest sympathies; from the overturning of a coach to the overturning of an empire. It is impossible that a man, however narrow may be his views, can cast about in such a mass of information, for that which particularly concerns his own object or pursuits, without stumbling on something which enlarges out his ideas, or exercises his reason. It is necessary to have seen a people among whom newspapers have not penetrated, to know the mass of mischievous prejudices, which these productions instantly and necessarily dissipate. We may instance the belief in witchcraft, and the rage which, on the approch of scarcity, was formerly directed against all the dealers in provisions. No man, accustomed to watch the state of crops and markets, the speculations on the adequacy or deficiency of supply, can, for a moment, suppose that scarcity or plenty depends upon the bakers or millers of his district, or that violence towards them can produce any other than a bad effect. This is an example of the general effects of newspapers. The instruction is conveyed, not by the direct inculcation of opinions, but by the habit of looking beyond the narrow circle of a man's personal observation to the results of a more enlarged view. A newspaper is, in fact, the instrument which enables an individual to avail himself of the experience of the whole community.

Westminster Review.

* This, we believe, is not literally true, though perhaps sufficiently so for the purpose of argument. One thing is certain: that, in the portions of country where the grossest ignorance of public concerns is to be found, newspapers have the least access.

The latest English papers furnish us with the details of a pugilistic contest, at Eton school, between two young gentlemen, highly connected, the result of which was the death of a son of the Earl of Shaftsbury. We have never entertained but one opinion on the subject of those debasing and demoralizing exhibitions, which form a part of the sporting amusements in Great Britain, and in which men oppose each other, in brutal conflict, with no other views than those of base profit, or a baser renown. The influence of these exhibitions begins to be felt, and, we believe, to be regretted, by the society under whose sanction they have been suffered to exist. While fisty encounters were only to be regarded as *effects* resulting from the violence of excited passions, they were confined to men of vulgar habits and education; and though much to be regretted in any sphere of human society, were least to be regretted in that sphere beyond which their influence seemed unlikely to extend. When, or by what means, pugilism became elevated into a *science*, it is not worth while to enquire. It is sufficiently degrading to know that it has acquired that distinctive title: that it has its colleges, its professorships, its courses of exercise, and even its *honours*. By its advocates, we believe it has been sustained on the ground that it has a tendency to infuse into the British youth something like spartan hardihood. This idea has, indeed, been very successfully ridiculed by the more intelligent classes of society; but an example of its pernicious consequences, like that which the lamentable fate of young Cooper puts on record, may probably have more effect in checking its progress, than all which the ridicule of wits, the satire of critics, or the advice of sages can produce.

If the dignity of human nature were to be estimated by its capacity of physical endurance, or, in other words, by its animal power; then, indeed, these pugilistic exhibitions might worthily be ranked with the sciences of the age. Yet even in that case, with all his training and practice, the mightiest of the school could be compelled to succumb to the wild beast of the forest. But while intellect and mental exercises are to be regarded as the standard of human excellence, how mean and contemptible must pugilism and its professors appear in the scale of merit. If the modern pugilist can approach, in prowess and in brute courage, the devoted malefactor in the Roman amphitheatres, he reaches the *acme* of his glory, and is entitled to the first honours of his school. Oh, miserable application of human genius! Let us hope, for the reputation of the country to which we are so closely allied by bonds of blood and of interest, that this pernicious and degrading practice will be henceforth discountenanced; and that the present age will not suffer so foul a blot to rest on its escutcheon when it shall have gone to join the long line of ages beyond the flood. Let the irreclaimable savage assert his superiority by his muscular power; but in nations where the lights of intellect are shining with such brightness and beauty, let such feats be left to the travelling mountebank, whose talents and propensities go hand in hand; and who never aspires beyond the sphere into which the laws of society have cast him.

Nat. Journal.

Soul.—The first philosophers, whether Chaldeans or Egyptians, said—There must be something within us which produces our thoughts; that something must be very subtle; it is a breath; it is fire; it is either; it is a quintescence; it is a slender likeness, it is an intellechia; it is harmony; lastly, according to the divine Plato, it is a compound of the *same* and the *other!* It is atoms which think in us, said Epicurus, after Democritus. But, my friend, how does an atom think? Acknowledge that thou knowest nothing of the matter.

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary.

Titles and Dignities.—Opinions have changed upon all things, and greatly upon titles and dignities. Who has not seen a consul appointed to reside in a fishing town? Who has not given a shilling to a marquis, a sixpence to a knight! A Roman senator was beneath the level of an English gentleman; yet not only a Roman senator, but a Roman citizen, held himself superior to foreign kings. Surely it might well be permitted our Richard to assume a rank far above any potentate of his age. If almanacks and German court-calendars are to decide on dignities, the Emperors of Morocco, of Austria, and recently of Mexico, should precede the kings of England or France; but learned men have thought otherwise. Rank, which pretends to fix the value of every one, is the most arbitrary of all things. A Roman knight, hardly the equal of our secondary gentlemen, would have disdained to be considered as no better or more respectable than a foreign king. In our days, even an adventurer to whom a petty prince or his valet has given a pennyworth of ribbon, looks proudly and disdainfully on any one of us who has nothing more in his button-hole than his button.

London's Imaginary Conversation, Vol. 1. p. 6.

DEFINITIONS.

Originality.—Undetected imitation.

Pedant.—A man so absurdly ignorant as to be vain of his knowledge.

Party Spirit.—A species of mental vitriol which we keep to squirt against others, and which, in the meantime, irritates, corrodes, and poisons our own minds.

Rhyme.—Often a substitute for poetry, is an antithesis to reason.

Scandal.—The tattle of fools and malignants, who judge of their neighbors by themselves.

Spinster.—An unprotected female, and of course a fine subject for exercising the courage of cowards and the wit of the witless.

Taste.—An imaginary standard like that of Fashion, on whose capricious changes the most thoughtless bestow the most thought.

Tinder.—A thin rag, such, for instance, as the dresses of modern females, intended to catch the *sparks*, raise a *flame*, and light up a *match*.

Tongue.—The mysterious membrane which turns thought into sound, supplying us at the same time with food for the body, refreshment for the mind, and music for the ear.

Vanity.—Another word for the whole fleeting pageantry of human existence.

Ugliness.—An advantageous stimulus for the mind, that it may make up for the deficiencies of the body.

Usury, Law of.—Punishing a man for making as much as he can of his money, although he is freely allowed to make as much money as he can.